

FOR PRESIDENT,
CEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

The Argument in a Nut Shell.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE. THEN ON THIS.

ELECT ELECT

LINCOLN MCCLELLAN

Black Republican Ticket. Democratic Ticket.

Universal anarchy, and in- in an honorable, perma- nent and happy

RUIN! PEACE!

Arbitrary Arrests.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

"That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

Where then is the power or right to make military arrests of citizens and to try them by military tribunals? There is no such right. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and should be revered and respected by every lover of liberty. Will the people look on and see the Constitution, which is the life of the nation, violated, and the rights of the citizen trampled in the dust without complaint? Surely not. Those in authority, who wantonly violate the Constitution and set the rights and liberties of the people at naught, should remember that there is a fund of good sense among the masses which cannot be deceived. The deep murmurings of the people should be heeded by those in authority, and will be if there is any common sense or statesmanship left in the country.

Military necessity cannot be plead as an excuse for making arbitrary arrests of citizens. All men know that peace and quiet reigns throughout the State of Indiana, and that the State and Federal courts have full power to try and punish all offenses committed by citizens. Why, then, we repeat, the necessity of violating the plain and express provisions of the Constitution?

We regard the arrest of Mr. BINGHAM, the editor of this paper by the military authorities as wholly unjustifiable. What has he done that he should be thus arrested? Nothing, that he or his friends are aware of. Who are the perpetrators of this deed? We charge O. P. MORROW, Governor of Indiana, as being the prime mover of all military arrests of citizens made in this State. It is by his advice and sanction, that Mr. BINGHAM was arrested; and we call on all Indians who respect the rights and liberties of the citizen, to meet their votes against him at the ensuing election. The people want no man to preside over them as Governor, who will not protect them in their rights.

What must the people think of a man, placed in authority to watch over the rights and liberties of the people of the State, who will allow the military authorities to arrest citizens, as was done in the case of Mr. BINGHAM, without regard to the rights of the citizen?

If there ever was a time, when men should think and act wisely, it is now. There is a gulf of anarchy, bankruptcy and despotism yawning for the people; and there is only one course of safety, that is, for the citizens of Indiana to hurl from power such an O. P. MORROW, as the mode pointed out in the Constitution—by the vote of a free people.

An Unobserved Revolution.

When our fathers found it necessary to change the loose form of government which existed under the "Articles of Confederation," the problem presented was to find a system which, while presenting an united front to the world, should protect the liberties of the people, preserve the rights of the States, and effectually guard against that base of Republics—centralization. On the latter points they were exceedingly jealous and exacting. Had they desired a strong central government, they had only to adopt that of Great Britain, and proclaim a King, or confer upon the President kingly powers, such as Mr. LINCOLN now exercises. Neither one of these was compatible with the rights of the people or of the States. Hence the adoption of the present Constitution, delegating certain powers to the General Government for purposes common to all the States, and reserving to the States and to the people all the rights and powers not thus delegated. This was thought to be the solution of the grand problem. For seventy years the people lived under this Government, happy and prosperous. It was said to be the best Government the sun ever shone upon. The liberties of the people had never been infringed. The rights of the States had been jealously guarded. The doctrine of State Rights had been engrained in all political platforms. It was considered the corner stone of the fabric. As late as 1860 the Republican convention at Chicago resolved in favor of "free speech, a free press and the rights of the States."

Mr. LINCOLN was elected. On his way to the Federal Capital he addressed the people of Indianapolis. His speech was ominous of evil. He compared the relation of the States to the Government with that of counties to a State! He seemed to think those relations identical! Here was the disclosure of the cloven foot. Thoughtful men, while hoping they might be deceived, thought they saw beneath it, crushed and mangled, the doctrine of State rights. But it was too dear to the people to be slain at once. They had been taught to believe it a cardinal doctrine, that without it the right of local self-government—the birthright of every State—could not exist. Therefore Mr. LINCOLN worked slowly but surely. Slight deviations at first were allowed, until they were no longer noticed. More important ones followed. The people absorbed in the war were scarcely started. Finally the conscription law boldly ignored all State lines. The mask was thrown off. The Government stretched forth its heavy hand and said "thou art the man." How different from the old government, whose influences, like the dew of heaven, were so silent and gentle, we scarcely knew we had a government. Yet they worked us.

Thus far have we traveled. The election approaches. Should Mr. LINCOLN be re-elected, the revolution will be accomplished. This will be no longer a republic of United States, but a consolidated empire. Every safe guard, man, soon or late, give way. In the Constitution, but in the pleasure of the President. Local self-government will cease. We must become, in the language of the Republican press, a "homogeneous people." "New Nation." The institutions and laws of Indiana and Massachusetts must be identical; there can be no latitude for diversity of ideas or interests. An iron chain will bind the West to the puritanical sentiments of the East, or force the East to yield to the West. The chain will gall the one or the other. It is a product of this untold system! For nearly four years we have been drifting along, the shores of an unknown sea. Shall we without chart or compass, set out on a voyage, to land we know not where, or return to the old constitution? We implore patriotic and intelligent men to pause and reflect, and give their verdict on Tuesday next. If the people will not save their priceless Constitution and Union, it is lost.

The People Understand It.

The movements of the Republican leaders in this State will not be misunderstood by the people. The arrest and imprisonment of prominent citizens on the eve of the election will be looked upon as an attempt on the part of the powers that be to intimidate the honest voters of Indiana, and, if possible, to deter them from a free expression of their wishes through the ballot box next Tuesday. We greatly mistake the character and resolution of our people if they do not teach these gentlemen a lesson not soon to be forgotten, and let them understand that, for the future, the legal and constitutional rights of all shall be respected.

Information Wanted.

The report of "My Financial Secretary" shows that the Governor of Indiana has in his hands all the cash profits of the "Indiana Arsenal," amounting to over seventy thousand dollars. If it be no violation of an existing military duty, we would most respectfully inquire how long His Excellency will be pleased to withhold said profits from the treasury of the State?

Perhaps our neighbor of the Journal could enlighten us upon the subject. He seems to know a little of everything.

We have heard that our esteemed friend HON. LOWRY, of the Journal, while acting as Private Secretary to his brother-in-law, Gov. MORROW, received, in addition to his lawful salary, large sums of money from a military fund, under the control of the Governor, for "extra compensation." If the report be true, will Mr. H. "see any other man," inform us where the law was found that authorized the payment of that money for "extra compensation?" We pause for a reply.

How Was It?

Was it to prevent the Democratic members of the last Legislature from "carrying the State out of the Union," or to prevent the passage of the appropriation bill, that provided a large sum of money for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, that Governor MORROW advised the Republicans in the Legislature to follow the example of the rebel members of the Congress of the United States?

Joseph E. McDonald.

The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, who respects the rights and liberties of the citizen, to meet their votes against him at the ensuing election. The people want no man to preside over them as Governor, who will not protect them in their rights.

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McClellan.

Who drove the wanted rebel host Out from Virginia's western coast, And lauged to scorn their haughty boast? McClellan.

Who wrought with ready skill and brain, To join our scattered troops again, And from Bull Run wipe out the stain? McClellan.

Who taught the traitors in their den To fear the blows of loyal men, And made their Rabinowitz tremble then? McClellan.

Who gathered up our broken ranks Upon Potomac's bloody banks, And won a nation's love through thanks? McClellan.

Who made the haughty rebel yield Upon Antietam's well fought field, And nobly there one victory sealed? McClellan.

Who dashed his ever winning sword When jealous rulers gave the word, And from whose lips complaint was heard? McClellan.

Who freed us from our present day, In order of what time refers say, For whom we cannot praise today? McClellan.

Who is the nation's honest choice? For whom do soldiers give their voice? To share whose triumphs they rejoice? McClellan.

SECRET UNION LEAGUE CIRCULAR.

Their Plan for the Campaign—Preparing for Riots—Organizing as Military with Arms.

From the Albany Atlas and Argosy.

The following is a genuine copy of the secret circular issued by the State Council of the Union Leagues, which has been placed in our hands from a reliable source. From content Democrats will see what movements are on foot by the Union Leagues to carry the election. It is upon this secret organization that they are relying for organization and success. They are meeting in secret to concoct schemes to thwart the will of the masses.

It will be seen that they are armed, and are drilling nightly as a military organization—preparatory to breaking up Democratic meetings and carrying the election by force, if necessary. While their presses are denouncing secret societies, and the Government is arresting prominent Democrats throughout the country, and causing them to be tried by military courts, the Union Leagues are plotting in the dark, country to the system of Democratic government, and arming themselves preparatory to carrying the election by force, if necessary. The circular makes more than appears upon the surface, and serves to reveal the dangerous organization of the Union Leagues, the midst of which, let Democrats read it, and be prepared to meet the secret conspirators everywhere, and upon every occasion. "A free ballot or a free fight."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

U. L. of A. STATE OF NEW YORK, August 15, 1864.

Dear Sir and Brother:—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the State Council of the U. L. of A. will be held at New York, on Friday, September 6, commencing at 12 M. The Council will meet at the Rooms of the Syracuse Council. Tickets of admission may be procured of the Marshal, John S. Allen, or of the Secretary, by applying to them at the Globe Hotel. At the special session held at Saratoga, on Aug. 31, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and members of the Executive Committee living in New York, be a special committee to levy assessments on each Council in the State, and that they be authorized to levy additional special assessments on the larger Councils.

Resolved, That the attention of your Council to the necessity of adding to this campaign to the extent of their ability. Any contributions can be made of great service to the cause.

PREPARATIONS FOR RIOTS.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge upon the subordinate Councils, to organize the military companies within their several bodies, to arm and drill with the utmost diligence, and with great caution, that no unnecessary occasion of offense be given our enemies.

AMONG THE GOVERNMENT THIS FALL.

1st. As far as practicable, a Subordinate Council should be organized in each electoral district, in the State as speedily as possible. The State officers and county Deputies are charged with the execution of this duty.

2d. Subordinate Councils should take immediate notice to see that this work is done, and poll list in each electoral district or part of districts in their hands, which should contain the names of:

1. Frequent Union voters. 2. Un- doubtful opposition voters. 3. Doubtful voters. Committees should be on the lookout, learn the reason of their doubts, and remove them if possible.

3d. Subordinate Councils are charged with the duty of circulating loyal documents among the people in their jurisdiction, and we recommend each Council to provide means for securing such documents, and appoint energetic and active committees to see that this work is done.

4th. It is the duty of the President of each Council to see that good and efficient committees are appointed to make out the proper poll lists in each district, to be submitted to the State officers, and to see that the attendance of voters at the polls, and also a strong committee to guard the polls at the day of election.

5th. Reading rooms should be established in large towns, and wherever it is practicable, in which the public should have access, and to which persons of doubtful views should be particularly invited. These rooms should be liberally supplied with the latest news, and with the papers of the day, and should be kept open at all hours.

6th. The campaign should be actively entered upon at once. Speeches should be delivered at each meeting of the councils, and public meetings should be held in each electoral district in the State as speedily as possible.

7th. Councils should apply to Union Councils for copies of poll lists.

8th. County Deputies are instructed to make immediate notice to see that this work is done, and poll list in each electoral district or part of districts in their hands, which should contain the names of:

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TRIAL OF H. H. DODD.

Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

The court met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock A. M.

The record of the testimony of William Clayton, for his explanation, correction and verification, was read, and, being finished, Wesley Francis proceeded with his testimony, interrupted by adjournment yesterday.

I heard John W. Stone say that Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were to join the Southern Confederacy, and with the men they could raise, they could clean out Old Stone and his army, and said that Stone said that last evening of the Order witness had attended. The last witness had been called for the Order. He was making for Kentucky, minus a finger, lost in an affray with some soldiers.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

An native of Martin county. Have lived there all my life, except about five years that I lived with my uncle in an adjoining county, tending a saw mill. I saw Miller. Had joined the 17th Indiana regiment, under Capt. Henley. I had told him the existence of the order of which was a member of this city, about the 10th of March last. Capt. Henley wrote out the statement for me. I asked him to do it. The statement and the letter of Capt. Henley accompanying it were produced. The statement was written out at the Bates House. This statement was made some three or four weeks after I had met with the order. I was during the January previous that he had met with the order. Witness got alarmed about his connection with the Order. Asked the advice of his father and his uncle, and they advised him to come here and report his uncle was a Union man. He professed to be a Republican. Witness came here to report according to the advice given him as soon as he could. Stone was a small man. It was sometime in March that a soldier of the 17th was killed. Soldiers of that regiment had visited Stone's house, and called him out and first of all shot one of his fingers. A man who had done up his hand had told him that a finger was shot off. The soldiers went to arrest Stone for the murder of the soldier. They intended to try him, but he escaped. He intended to try to escape. A detective by the name of Coffin had been there and the order was exposed. Witness then understood that he was as much as life was worth to remain, and so, on another man's furlough, he went south. There he worked on bridges and knocked about among the boys generally. It is some two or three weeks since I returned. I was brought on by subpoena. I went to the last meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle to hear something while the Order of the Order was to assist old Jeff Davis. Old Jeff Davis had furnished the general. A good looking young man, like the Judge Advocate with handsome black eyes, had told him so. We were sworn in to support the Southern Confederacy and obey the officers Jeff Davis and not get out.

The order was military—a secret military order. It drilled and had signs, grips and passwords. Witness gave these in detail and described before. The Hon. John C. Calhoun's name was used as one of the witnesses, but witness did not exactly remember now. Witness had saved Horney from getting his head cracked by the soldiers one time. He also saved Dr. Bowles from a beating. Witness had been seen in the time when he would probably weigh 300. Had never met him the order. I saved Horney and Bowles, at the time I speak of, at the Shoals. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad runs through them. Dr. Bowles did not attend the Order at the Shoals, because he went to New York by the way of Chicago to attend to business of the order. He was to visit Indianapolis about the 10th of March, where there was to be a Democratic meeting. Witness had attended several meetings of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The oath was that death should be suffered by the secret society should be revealed. It is a member divulged, he was to be executed and his quarters thrown out the east, west, north and south gates. They gave us the Morgan grins. They were John Morgan's grins. I took them because I knew we would have the right kind of a man to lead us. Bowles, as he would do as he did in Mexico—run. I have heard he ran there. I never was in Mexico. He was to lead us as Southern soldiers. We were to assist the Southern Confederacy. I did not approve of this. I remained in the order long enough to find it out, and then exposed it.

[Witness was here interrogated by the Judge Advocate with regard to signs, grips and passwords of the G. A. K's. The password was "Oakwood"]

Witness then verified the statement in writing, produced in court, furnished by him to Captain Henley and Gen. Carrington, exposing the order of which he had been a member.

The defendant's counsel objected to the introduction of this statement in evidence. There was no impeachment of the witness, and therefore no corroborative testimony was required to back him up.

The Judge Advocate insisted that as the paper had been produced in court at the suggestion of witness upon cross-examination and therefore it must go along with the other testimony to be passed upon by the court. The document had been verified and conceded to be genuine. This court had absolute power over all papers and persons brought before it, it was true, but the rules of the common law as to evidence governed this court—nothing more and nothing less.

The question was held over for further discussion to-morrow morning, when the counsel for defense will be heard and the Judge Advocate's reply.

Elliot Robertson called—Reside in Randolph county, Indiana. Am a farmer. I joined the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle in June, 1863. I joined in Greenfield township. A man named J. B. Barkshire solicited me to join it. Nathan Brown was the head man to organize the order in Randolph county. He was a perfect leader. He was a man of great energy and ability. He was a man of great energy and ability. He was a man of great energy and ability. He was